The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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The Job Printing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete. It contains the latest new type and machinery and is the only office that runs job presses by power, giving us the best facilities. Estimates furnished on large jobs.

The Columbian.

E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

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map 1-tf

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Can be Consulted in German.
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REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
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oct. 24, 1

Scranton House,
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Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.
Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.
Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. Mar 20-tf

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HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

Lots of People Say, "OH MY BACK."

Here Is Solid A 1 TESTIMONY from Hard Working Men.

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"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N. Y.
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Mechanic.
Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well."
• • • "Light suppers makes long lives." • • •
Railroad Man.
Frank B. Lee, office N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Little Falls, N. Y., June 8, 1885, says: "My father, 62 years old, had severe kidney and bladder disease for 20 years, urination causing acute pain. The weakness was so great he was obliged to wear a rubber bag. Twelve bottles of HUNT'S Kidney REMEDY completely cured him, and we consider it remarkable. We cheerfully recommend it."
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HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has stood the test of time. It has been before the public for twenty years, and has cured every year thousands of people suffering from various diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and kindred disorders, who had failed to get relief from doctors and who expected never to be cured. Thousands of testimonials from such persons attest its value. Send for book.
• • • "Ails well that ends well." • • •
Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25.
HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
A. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, N. Y. 9

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color when gray, and preventing baldness. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1. sizes at Druggists.
PARKER'S TONIC
The Best Cough Cure you can use
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PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.
If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.
HISCOX & CO., N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying 6c size.
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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS!
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS WILL Purify the Blood.
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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS FOR That Tired, Weary Feeling.

Sick Headache.
GENTS:—I have been subject to Sick Headache for years, and have tried, in vain, many advertised remedies and several physicians, but all to no purpose. At last I tried your B. B. Bitters—without much faith, I admit—but to-day I can truly say, that after taking the third bottle, I have not suffered from it. I recommend it to all my friends; several have been cured by it. My little grandson was permanently cured of Biliousness and Sick Headache, which were so severe as to cause convulsions. They have all ceased since he commenced the use of B.B.B.
MRS. B. C. BODLE,
Orange, Luzerne County, Pa.
aug. 28-1y-ald.

Sharp Pains!
ARE CURED BY THE
HOP PLASTER
Hosts of people use and recommend this porous plaster because it is the strongest and best ever known. When applied to any sort of soreness, or weakness, it acts instantly, removing pain and strengthening the parts. Prepared from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam, and the entire medicinal virtues of fresh Hops. They never burn or irritate—always soothe, stimulate and strengthen weak and tired muscles. Quick relief for sudden pains. All ready to apply. Hop Plasters are sold by all dealers, 25c., 5 for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price.
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My Back Aches!

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES,
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
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Yards,
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Public Grounds.
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The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-tf

SELECT STORY.

A LOVER'S GALE.

"Just look and listen, girls! What a wind storm for the first of May! Perhaps we had better not go," and Mrs. Rankel turned away from the window and paused in the process of drawing on her gloves.

"O, mother," remonstrated Belle, "you don't mean to say that you'd be willing to miss seeing the procession for fear of having your hair blown about a bit. She isn't at all patriotic, is she, Miss Myers?"

"Little Miss Myers" looked up and her lips moved, but no words came. However, nobody noticed the dressmaker's unusually pale face and evident agitation, and "good-bye, Miss Myers," the three called out gayly five minutes later as they started off for the Haines building, on Broadway, where a window had been reserved for them.

"Good-bye," responded Miss Myers, and tried to smile as she spoke; but when the door closed and she was alone she bent over the machine with a very grave face and a mind that was not so much absorbed in her work as in the associations and recollections this solemn holiday never failed to awaken.

Panoramawise there passed before her mental vision the old homestead in the South, the honored father taking up arms to defend his all, the saintly mother committing her child into God's keeping, when, home and husband both snatched from her by war's cruel red hands, she sank beneath the blow. Then came the image of the handsome, happy-hearted young Northerner, Henry Dean, who twenty years ago had been visiting at the next plantation, and whom the firing on Sumter had called away from the girl he had loved the day after he had spoken, and she, when the spark of rebellion had flared up into the fierce blaze of civil war, and her father had enrolled himself among the forces sent to resist those other forces with her lover in the ranks—then had she smothered every lingering hope of a possible reunion, and set herself the task of forgetting. But she never could forget, and soon gave up the endeavor, and as the years passed by, and no word came to tell her he had escaped the fate bravely met by so many thousands of his countrymen, Agnes loved to think of him as lying in a soldier's grave in some sunny cemetery, where birds came to sing and mate in the springtime and beside which a mother often sat.

No one knew her story; that is, knew nothing beyond those bare facts in that sadly familiar tale of the impoverishment and scattering of families following in the footsteps of the war. Everybody was kind to the quiet, demure little dressmaker, and although light-hearted girls like Belle and Helen Runkel sometimes rallied her for refusing the offers they were sure her fair face and amiable disposition must have brought her, Agnes knew there was no malice in the words, only thoughtlessness, and soon forgot the sting of them.

On this 30th of May, then, the past of twenty years back was being revived in her memory with more than usual distinctness. Outside the unseasonable wind moaned drearily around the corner, now and then banging a shutter, and always whirling ahead of it little clouds of dust. But the sun shone brightly and the sidewalks were filled with holiday throngs on their way to view the procession. The servants had all been given leave of absence, so that Miss Myers was alone in the house. But timid though she was by nature, she was now rather inclined to take comfort in the feeling that there was nobody by to break in upon her thoughts.

Up and down, up and down went her feet upon the treadle, and the work glided steadily out from under the needle, and all the while the worker was silently recalling that last day with him in the sunny South, that walk home from the neighbor's, that promise to see him again on the morrow—a promise never kept, for Sumter came between.

"Ah-h! What was that?" Miss Myers gave a little scream as she sprang up from her chair. She had quite forgotten the present, and thought for an instant that she had actually heard the firing of the guns that had separated her from her love. But it was only the ringing of the telephone call over her head.

"I suppose I ought to answer it," she decided then, and taking down the ear piece she put her mouth to the transmitter and cried "Hello."

In spite of her recent solemn thoughts, indeed in view of them, Miss Myers could not forbear smiling as she spoke, the homely word; with no one present and visible to whom it could be addressed it seemed like mockery of herself. She had only used the new invention once or twice before, and when presently the sound of martial music came to her faintly but measurably clear through the 'phone she stood listening as if entranced.

"Some window must be open where the parade is passing," she reflected. "Perhaps it is at the Haines' and they want to send a message to me."

At this moment "Hello" was called out at the other end of the line. It was a man's voice, and remembering how she had heard the girls respond; Miss Myers answered again, "Hello! who are you?"

"Henry Dean. Is that you Aunt Jane? I'm down at the depot; start for Baltimore in ten minutes, and thought I'd say, 'how do you do' and 'good bye.' Have found another clue. Pray heaven it may lead to something. Have you any messages for the Carrols?"

There was a pause, while Miss Myers stood there at the instrument, clutching the ear piece as if it had been a rope that was to save her from drowning. By a supreme effort of will she had recovered from the shock the mention of that name had given her, and now her brain was reeling with doubt, uncertainty and longing. What ought she to do? Should she reply and tell who she really was, or not? It was evident that there was something wrong with the wires, and that Mr. Dean imagined himself to be talking to his aunt. What claim had the "little Miss Myers" upon him now, after all these years? Very likely he was happily married and—therefore, was it not Miss Myers' plain and simple duty to say that she was not "Aunt Jane," and then go back to her work?"

But one sentence respecting a clue he was following up held her fast. Could it be herself he was looking for? Baltimore was in the South, so why not open her lips and declare that she was here in New York waiting for him to come to her? Yet what if she should be wrong and the "clue" should turn out to refer to something else—a matter of business? At this instant a peculiar clicking in the instrument warned her that the wire might be switched off any moment and her opportunity be lost.

"Harry," she called out softly.

It was the name he had asked her to give him twenty years ago, and it now came to her lips and passed from them into the instrument almost before she realized it was spoken.

"Agnes! Is it you? Where are you? Street and number instantly before the connections—"

She heard no more, but in a gasp called out the Runkels' address, then hung up the ear-piece and dropped into the chair with a face as white as snow. Yet even now the instinct to work was strong within her, and not many minutes had elapsed before her feet were again on the treadle, and the whirr of the machine once more filled the room. Now, however, its accompanying rythm in her brain was not all in the past tense, for, "Did he hear me? Will he come? Will he come!" kept up its ceaseless throb till it seemed as if the words must be stitched to every seam of the shirt she was hemming.

But as time went by the little dressmaker tried to prepare her heart for disappointment.

"I may have dreamed it all while listening to the playing of the 'March Through Georgia,' so many blocks away," she said to herself. "It's 20 years since we parted and he was 20 then and I 16. Absence, they say, is the tomb of love, and though, of course, with me—" Here Miss Myers sprang up with the second little scream she had given that morning.

This time, however, it was not the telephone, but the front door bell that had startled her.

"I must open it myself—there's nobody else," and she hurried out to the stairs. I dare say it's only the milliner's boy with Miss Helen's bonnet."

But was it for the sake of the milliner's boy that little Miss Myers paused to give her hair a smoothing before the hat-rack mirror in the hall? And surely no milliner's boy was ever so received on his business rounds as this one, when the door was opened and closed—nobody remembered how or by whom—on a tableau that would have delighted the soul of gossipy Miss Ricket over the way, could she but have seen it.

Yes, it was "Harry," twenty years older, to be sure, but handsomer, if possible, than ever, with not a gray hair in his head nor a wrinkle on his face, and with such a passion of love in his deep blue eyes that little Miss Myers was fain to hide her own from the dazzle of it and nestle close in those strong, perfecting arms.

"And have you really been looking for me ever since?" asks Agnes presently.

"Yes, ever since I came back from Europe ten years ago," is the reply. "I was sent there by the doctors to recover from the effects of a wound, and I wrote you nearly a dozen leters then. I knew, though, it was only because you never received toem that they were not answered. But when I came back and found all traces of you lost, I sometimes thought you had hidden yourself purposely because—because I had done my duty to my country. Yet I never abandoned the resolve to find you and have the truth from your own lips, and now, thanks to the gale, I have done so, and learned how blessedly I was mistaken."

"The gale," repeats Agnes, questioningly, and then he goes on to explain how the wind had entangled the telephone wires, and that it was by the merest chance they had been able to speak to one another.

"And I have interrupted your trip," says Agnes a few minutes later, looking up with a smile.

"Not for long," responds he, adding, "and when it is resumed it must be a wedding journey."

Of course there was great excitement when the family returned and heard of the romantic happenings during their absence. Mrs. Runkel was most hearty in her congratulations, and Belle immediately christened that May wind storm "the lover's gale."

Serious Charges Made Against a Luzerne Lawyer.

John Gorman, a resident of Hazleton, and one of the leading members of the Luzerne County Bar, has been placed in a very awkward position by developments brought out in court last week.

John Valentine kept a saloon in Hazleton in 1884, when he was indicted for selling liquor without a license. John Begure, a Hungarian, then rented the place, and upon the advice of the landlord, Patrick Burke, he went to Attorney Gorman to have him make application to the court for a license. Gorman, it is said, charged him $60 for his services, and told him, so the Hungarian alleges, to come around in a few days and receive the license. The Hungarian, who was unable to speak English, did as he was told, and in three or four days got the license, as he supposed. He opened his saloon shortly afterwards.

He was brought before court last September by the constable of the ward and indicted for selling liquor without a license. Gorman told him to plead guilty, which he did, and was sentenced to jail for three months. The Hungarian, who paid his money for the license, did not understand the proceedings and appealed to some of his friends, who procured another lawyer to investigate the matter.

In court it was brought out that Gorman gave the Hungarian Valentine's old license, which, of course, was useless, and told him to plead guilty, with the expectation that his client would not know the wrong done him and would quietly serve out the term in jail.

Begure also swears that he paid Gorman $27 for a revenue license which he never got.

DEATH OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

NEURALGIA OF THE HEART THE CAUSE.

General George B. McClellan died suddenly at three o'clock Thursday morning (last week) at his country residence, St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J.. He was seriously troubled with neuralgia for the first time about three weeks ago. When he returned, about a month ago, from his trip to California with his family, he was, to all appearances, in robust health. He lived his usual quiet life in his breezy country seat on Orange Mountain; visited the city occasionally and the people of Orange often saw the sturdy, gray-moustached veteran in his carriage on the drives around the city. His son, Max McClellan, had gone back to his college work at Princeton, and his wife and daughter were enjoying the social pleasures of "the mountain," previous to their removal to New York for the Winter. This change usually occurred shortly before Thanksgiving. About three weeks ago the General was seized with sharp neuralgic pains in his left side. His physician, Dr. John S. Leonard, of Orange, was called in and pronounced it as a case of neuralgia affecting the heart. The General was prescribed for and the pain did not recur. There was little anticipation of anything serious at the time, and Mrs. McClellan was present at the meet of the Essex county hunt scarcely two weeks ago. Only the day before the General enjoyed his customary drive into the town and showed no symptoms of illness. After dinner Mrs. McClellan called at the house of a neigobor and the General sat in the drawing room talking with his daughter, Miss May McClellan, and her friend, Miss Marcy.

THE FATAL ATTACK.

At 10.45 o'clock General McClellan left his daughter and her friend and started to go up stairs to bed. Immediately afterward he was heard groaning on the stairs. He had been attacked by an accute and violent pain and a feeling of oppression in the breast and was for the time unable to move. The servants assisted him up stairs and Dr. Seward was summoned by telephone. The physician arrived at 11 o'clock. When he entered the bedroom of the General he found his patient in extreme agony.

The tremendous strength of the General's constitution gave the Doctor hopes that he would live through the attack, which, however lasted from eleven o'clock until three o'clock. Throughout these four hours of torment McClellan wrestled with a foe more unrelenting than he had ever met when the Southern chivalry were arrayed against him. About three o'clock there was a change. The eyes of the patient began to grow brighter and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recover its usual ruddy hue. He gave a long, deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly and said: "I feel easy now. Thank God. I have pulled through."

HOW THE END CAME.

Then he sank back upon the pillow, as if exhausted, closing his eyes. The doctor, who was watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw the unerring signs of approaching collapse and whispered to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true. His father-in-law, General Marcy, who lives in the next villa, was hurriedly sent for, but before he could arrive General McClellan raised himself upon one hand, half opened his eyes and fell back dead. When General Marcy entered the room the tears of the ladies told him what had happened.

When the news was received in Orange all the flags in the city were displayed at half-mast. While not an active citizen of Orange and living at some distance from the town centres, General McClellan was an old resident and had long been a familiar figure on the drives and in the parks.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The President sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McClellan:

"I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and, while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend."

The following Executive order was issued:

"The death of George B. McClellan, at one time the Major General Commanding the Armies of the United States, took place at an early hour Thursday morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military ability and civic virtues shed lustre upon the history of his country, it is orded by the President that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the Executive departments in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place."

Secretary of War Endicott issued the following:

"With profound regret the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of General George B. McClellan, formerly Major General Commanding the Armies of the United States, which occurred at Orange, N. J., Thursday morning. The name and fame of this distinguished soldier and citizen is known throughout the republic. As the organizer of the Army of the Potomac he made it capable of accomplishing great deeds. The lessons he gave it were never forgotten and the spirit with which he animated it continued through all its eventful history. Subsequently, as its leader, he rendered great services to his country. His pure and noble character, his unselfish devotion and the duty he performed in the hour of peril will cause his memory ever to be cherished with pride by the people of the United States."

It is definitely learned that General McClellan came very near being made a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet; that he was tendered the Russian Mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that, within twenty-four hours previous to the General's death, the President had concluded to offer him an appointment as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

HIS ARMY AND CIVIL CAREER.

Gen. McClellan was born in Philadelphia Dec. 3, 1826, and in another month he would have been fifty-nine years old. His father was Dr. George McClellan, the founder of Jefferson College, a gentleman of standing and culture and descended from an eminent Scotch family. His full name was George Brinton, the first coming from his father, the second from the maiden name of his mother, who was born near Philadelphia, and who was a lady of superior force of character as well as of much refinement. The house in which Gen. McClellan spent his childhood stood at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. After some preliminary schooling he entered Pennsylvania University in 1840, and remained there two years. In June, 1842, he was matriculated at West Point, and was graduated in 1846, not yet twenty years old. He stood second in the largest class that ever went from the Academy, and the studies which he ranked highest were geology and engineering. One of his classmates was the late Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson.

SERVICE IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican war was then in progress, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had but recently been fought. Young McClellan was given a lieutenancy in a company of sappers and miners and went immediately to join the American army in Mexico. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and was subsequently at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Puebo, Contreras and Cherubusco. He was also present at the capture of the City of Mexico and, when he had returned home in 1848, was brevetted captain for distinguished bravery in the assault there made by the American forces. His entire conduct in the Mexican war was highly pleasing to his superior officers and he began at once to achieve that great personal popularity with which he was favored throughout his entire career.

ON SPECIAL MISSION FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

After his service in Mexico he was stationed with his company at West Point. He left West Point in June, 1851, having been ordered to assist in constructing the works at Fort Delaware. In 1854 he was sent out to the West Indies to select a coaling station, and soon after his return he was made captain of the First Cavalry. Shortly came an order directing him to be one of a military commission to proceed to Europe and report on the conduct of the Crimean War, then in progress. His report was published in 1861, just as our civil war broke out, and attracted attention by its clearness, simplicity and scientific insight.

Soon after his return from the Crimea he resigned his commission as captain in the army with the intention of devoting his life to civil pursuits. He accepted the place of chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which had but recently been completed. He went out to Chicago to live and was soon afterwards elected to the Vice-Presidency of the Illinois Central. In 1860 he accepted the Presidency of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad (now Ohio and Missisippi), and was holding that position when the war began in 1861.

PROMPT ACTION AT THE OPENING OF THE WAR.

In April, 1861, he was summoned to Columbus, O., and requested by Goy. Dennison to organize the volunteers that were flocking in from all directions. By an act of the Ohio Legislature he was made Major-General and put in command of the Department of the Ohio, which included not only that State but Indiana and Illinois as well. He at once set out on a campaign through what is now West Virginia. On the 22d of June he arrived at Grafton, and the battles of Philippi, Rich Mountain and Garrad's Ford were soon afterwards fought. He compelled the surrender of Gen. Pegram, and congress passed a vote of thanks "for the series of brilliant victories which he had won on the battlefields of Western Virginia." His success at once attracted the attention of the entire North, and a month after he had drawn up his army at Grafton he was called to Washington and made General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. This quick and marked recognition on the part of the Government met with the heartiest approval of the people throughout the Northern States, who had been greatly encouraged by the decisive campaign in West Virginia. General McClellan was then less than thirty-five years old, and was the beau ideal of a soldier in personal bearing. It was a tremendous responsibility that fell upon his shoulders, but he at once set about to retrieve the fortunes lost at the disastrous battle of Bull Run. His first work was the organization of the vast body of troops in and about Washington. By the 15th of October he had put in compact, efficient form an army of 150,000 men—the largest army of course that had ever been organized on the American continent, and one of the largest brought together in modern times. His superior military training and his close study in past years now served him a good purpose. He stood at the pivotal point of all the military operations of the North, and the rapidity with which he systematized his forces and put them on a war footing must forever challenge the admiration of every impartial observer.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

He took personal command of the Army of the Potomac and led the famous peninsular campaign, which at one time threatened the overthrow of Richmond and the sudden ending of the war. Gen. McClellan confidently believed he could crush the rebellion with a few well-directed blows, and never ceased to be indignant at the authorities in Washington for interference with his plans and failure to supply him with the reinforcements he asked for when his army was before Richmond in May, 1862. It is here that that difference of opinion and irration arose between him and Secretary Stanton which finally resulted in his being relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and about which there has been a fierce discussion from that time to this.

It was just previous to this change of base that he sent the ever-memorable despatch to Secretary Stanton, the closing words of which are as follows:

"I feel too earnestly to-night, I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise than that the Government has not sustained this army. If you do not do so now the game is lost. If I save this army now I tell you plainly I owe no thanks to you or any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army."

During the Peninsular campaign he fought the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and while executing a difficult and hazardous flank movement in changing his base from the Chickahominy to the James river was engaged in almost constant fighting for seven days. In the meantime Gen. Halleck had been installed as Commander-in-Chief at Washington and McClellan thus shorn of part of his authority. One of the first acts of Halleck was to order McClellan to fall back from before Richmond to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe. In August Gen. Pope lost the second battle of Bull Run, and Gen. McClellan was put in command of the defenses of Washington. Gen. Lee started to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and Gen. McClellan was again put in command of the Army of the Potomac and ordered to intercept this movement of the enemy. He gained the great victories of South Mountain and Antietam, and Lee was driven back into Virginia.

HIS UNJUST REMOVAL.

Fault was found with him because he did not pursue the enemy after the victory of Antietam, gained Sept. 16 and 17, and here was the turning point in his military career. His own explanation of why he did not follow Lee's army was given in a report afterwards published, and is as follows:

"The night, however, brought with it grave responsibilities; whether to renew the attack on the 18th or to defer it even with the risk of the enemy's retirement was the question before me. After a night of anxious deliberation, and a full and careful survey of the situation and condition of our army and the strength and the position of the enemy. I concluded that the success of an attack on the 18th was not certain. I am aware of the fact that under ordinary circumstances a general is expected to risk a battle if he has a reasonable prospect of success. At that moment—Virginia lost, Washington menaced, Maryland invaded—the national cause could not afford to run no risks of defeat. One battle lost, and almost all would have been lost. Lee's army might then have marched as it pleased to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Gen. McClellan was superseded on the night of Nov. 7, 1862, by Gen. Burnside, and was ordered to report at Trenton, N. J. If he had kept command of the army it is at least probable he would have met the reverses that befel Burnside and Hooker, who followed him.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. BLAINE.

It is interesting here to quote what Mr. Blaine has said in his "Twenty Years in Congress" on the order relieving General McClellan. It is remarkable coming as it does from so strong a political enemy:

"The reasons for this sudden and peremptory order were not given, and, if expressed, would probably have been only and assertion of the utter impossibility that the War Department and Gen. McClellan should harmoniously co-operate in the great military movements which devolved on the Army of the Potomac. But the time of removal was not opportunely selected by the Administration. * * * He had rolled back the tide of invasion by a great battle in which for the first time the army of Lee had been beaten. He was now marching forward with his army strengthened for another conflict, and without explanation to the country or to himself was deprived of his command. A large part of the people and of the public press and an overwhelming majority in the army were dissatisfied with the act and believed that it would entail evil consequences."

After this the words of Gen. McClellan himself on the same subject may be given:

"The army had need of rest. After the terrible experiences of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of leaving for the Peninsula; the return to Washington; the victory at South Mountain and again at Antietam, it was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty. Shoes were worn out; blankets were lost; clothing was in rags; in short, the army was unfit for active service and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline and following the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory, when, in the midst of the movement, while my advance-guard was actually in contact with the enemy I was removed from my command."

There is hardly room for doubt that if Gen. McClellan had been permitted to carry out his own plan of operations he would have captured Richmond and ended the war at least two years before it was done by Gen. Grant and with analmost incalculable saving of life and property on both sides. He yielded without complaint to the order of removal and took no further part in the war. He did not resign his position in the army, however, till November, 1864. When he visited Boston in the winter of 1863-64 he was most enthusiastically received, as he had been at other places, and was presented with a magnificent sword.

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

In June, 1864, he delivered an address at the dedication of the Soldier's Monument at West Point which attracted much attention throughout the country and much strengthened the sentiment that already existed in the Democratic party in favor of his nomination for the Presidency. The Democratic National Convention did not meet till the last of August, 1864. McClellan was nominated on the 30th and at once entered the campaign against Mr. Lincoln.

It was, of course, a hopeless struggle under the circumstances of a determined, powerful and hostile Administration at Washington, but it is the opinion of many people that he was in fact elected to the Presidency. It is known that enormous frauds were committed in taking the "soldier vote," which was done by State agents. The votes of whole regiments were changed or destroyed outright. Gen. McClellan retained forever afterwards the love and devotion of one of the great parties of the country. He had lived at Trenton up to the time he resigned his commission in the army, but after that came to live in New York. He went to Europe and did not return till 1868. Some time later he was in charge of the contruction of the Stevens floating battery at Hoboken, N. J., upon which was expended over $2,000,000, and was appointed Superintendent of the Department of Docks of New York City, which place he resigned in 1872. In 1877 the Democrats of New Jersey nominated him for Governor, and he was elected by the large majority of 12,000. His administration was a wise and safe one and gave great satisfaction to the people of his adopted State. Since the expiration of his term he has taken no part whatever in public affairs.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Gen. McClellan was a man of most distinguished bearing. Although small in stature—the "Little Mac" of army days and unbounded popularity with his soldiers—he was a marked figure in any company. A splendid head poised on stalwart shoulders, a classic and even noble face, a brilliant eye, a most frank and animated expression when in conversation, but the face in repose full of thoughtful dignity—These personal characteristics gave him an individuality that ranked him first in almost any assembly. While abroad he was received with a hospitality at the courts and other distinguished circles of every capital of Europe he visited such as has never been extended to an American with one exception—Gen. Grant.

Gen. McClellan was a most charming conversationalist. Few men of his generation have had such wide and close acquaintance with foreign and American politics, with literature, ancient and modern; with art, with the theories of religion, Christian and pagan; with history, with military affairs, of course, as he. He had a delightful manner, unassuming to a degree and gracious, and a peculiar quality of humor. As a raconteur he was, perhaps, unrivalled by any American. His retentive memory was full of reminiscences, personal and acquired from extensive reading. He had, besides, that quality which a great Frenchman has declared to be at once the rarest and most excellent in man or woman—he was an eloquent listener."

Gen. McClellan was a deeply religious man, although his religion was conspicuously unobtrusive. He had family prayers every morning and evening.

Destroy Offensive Odors.

There is no means more certain to bring disease upon members of a family than allowing infectious matter to remain

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 6, 1885.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND CARRIED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Quay has been elected State Treasurer by a majority of 25,000 to 30,000 and the people of Pennsylvania have vindicated his Pardon Board offenses. In Philadelphia the whole ticket was elected including Rowan for sheriff, and the ex-convict Mouat. Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey and Massachusetts have also given republican majorities. David B. Hill is elected governor of New York by 15,000 plurality, and Fitz Hugh Lee is elected in Virginia. The legislature of the latter state will be democratic and Mahone is buried out of sight. The majority is nearly 20,000.

Maryland was carried by the democrats, and in Connecticut gains were made by the democrats, in the legislature.

The republican candidate for sheriff is elected in Montour county by 100 majority. Frank E. Brockway was defeated for prothonotary of Luzerne by 300.

Though the vote in Columbia was light and the majority the smallest known for years, the apathy here was no greater than in some other counties. In Berks the democratic majority falls off 2500, and in Northampton 1200. There seems to have been no interest in the election and the vote through the state was light.

President Cleveland went to Buffalo to vote for Hill and the whole Democratic ticket. His route was over the Lehigh Valley road, and he was greeted by large crowds wherever the train stopped.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable on and after November 30. This makes the dividend for the current year 5 per cent. Some surprise was created in financial circles by the decrease.

The funeral of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan took place on Monday. The remains were taken from his home in Orange N. J. to the residence of Mr. W. C. Prime, New York, on Sunday, and services were held at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on Monday. Among the pall-bearers were Gen. Hancock, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. McMahon, Congressman A. S. Hewitt, and other distinguished soldiers and citizens. In obedience to the request of Mrs. McClellan the services were of a very simple character, and there was no military display and no brass bands in the procession. The great general had expressed his aversion to such funeral displays only a few weeks ago, and so was laid away simply as a private citizen. There was an immense crowd in attendance.

INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE.

Women who devote their talents to the welfare of their race, are entitled to the greatest respect and consideration. Whether it be in church work, in the missionary field at home or abroad, in the temperance cause, or in labors of love of any kind, her influence for good is great, when her course of action is governed only by a desire to do good, and balanced by christian charity and common sense. Unfortunately there are many women and men too, who are drawn into public life simply by a desire to become conspicuous, and because they are somewhat allied to the genus "crank." And of this latter class a striking instance has come to our notice. Last week and this, for several days the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Philadelphia, the eleventh annual convention. The President of this Union is Miss F. E. Willard of Chicago, and on Friday last in addressing the convention she gave utterance to some most remarkable language. In the course of her annual address she said:

> Crimes against women seem to be on the increase everywhere. It is not by the vain attempt to reintroduce the exploded harem method of secluding women that they are to be saved. When we remember the unavenged murder of Jennie Cramer, of New Haven, the acquittal of the ravishers of a cultivated Illinois school teacher; when we reflect that the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the law is framed to allow men to outrage girls with impunity; that in Massachusetts and Vermont it is a greater crime to steal a cow than to ruin a girl; that in Illinois seduction is not recognized as a crime, it is a marvel not to be explained that we go on the even tenor of our way too delicate, too refined, too prudish to make any allusion to these awful facts. We have been the victims of conventional cowardice too long.

As to our relation with politics we do not forget in the midst of our unmistakable gains that the Democratic party is the open ally of the liquor oligarchy in the realm of national politics. We want the Democratic party to bite the dust. The saloon is entrenched in politics even more firmly than in law. We can write and speak and pray for the only party that declares "the saloon must go."

What the lady says of the social evil is true and deserves the heartiest endorsement, but the language immediately following that, clearly indicates that she is a republican, and is endeavoring to run the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as an auxilliary to that party. Her charitable character disappears, and she displays her strong partisan bias. She has no word of condemnation for the party in the state of Connecticut, more frequently republican than democratic, where the murder of the unfortunate Jennie Cramer has gone unavenged. She has nothing to say against the republican party in the strongly republican state of Illinois where the ravishers of a "cultivated school mistress were acquitted, and where "seduction is not recognized as a crime." No comments on the strong republican states of Massachusetts and Vermont where "it is a greater crime to steal a cow than to ruin a girl." But when she comes to speak of the liquor traffic, she at once awakens to the fact that "the Democratic party is the open ally of the liquor oligarchy in the realm of national politics. We want the Democratic party to bite the dust." In other words she wants the Republican party sustained notwithstanding the fact that in states controlled by it seduction and murder are not crimes, but the Democratic party must be held responsible for the great crime of intemperance. Perhaps she is not aware that in the southern states controlled by the Democrats there are much fewer saloons than in the northern Republican states. In Pennsylvania where the Republicans have had a majority in the legislature, and the entire state government for many years with but few exceptions, the liquor traffic is legalized, and in Philadelphia where Miss Willard's intemperate speech was made, with its 15,000 to 20,000 republican majority, with its republican Mayor and police force, with the courts largely controlled by the same party, the liquor laws are a dead letter and intoxicating drinks are sold on Sunday with perfect impunity. And the same may be said of nearly every city in the north, and yet this lady says that "the Democratic party is the open ally of the liquor oligarchy," forgetful of the facts above given, and wilfully ignoring the crimes of the Whiskey ring that flourished in the palmy days of republican administration. It is to be regretted that such intemperate tongues cannot be restrained. The Democratic party can stand such criticism, but the temperance cause cannot stand it, and can never hope to make much progress as a political organization until the cranks and hot-heads within its ranks can be made to undertand that its battles must be fought on a platform made for the purpose of benefitting the human race, and not as a mere side show to either of the great political parties.

Literary Notices.

A writer in the forthcoming (November) HARPER'S, treating of "The Defense of our Sea-ports," points out that in nine of our seaboard cities alone property valued at $3,322,000,000 is exposed to destruction in case of war, because of our lack of sea-coast defenses adequate to cope with the navies of the fighting powers. He sketches the remarkable development of ordnance and armor since our war, stimulated in large measure by its lessons, but in which we have had no part. The new English guns throw a shot of 2000 pounds, penetrating 30 inches of iron at a distance of a thousand yards, and have an affecting range of six miles. The writer urges that immediate provision should be made for an extensive torpedo outfit, for gun factories capable of producing the modern guns and for a general system of coast defence, at an expenditure of ten millions a year for six or seven years. It is announced that this paper will be followed during next year in HARPER'S by a careful study of "The British Navy," by Sir Edward Reed, and by a paper on Krupp's gun factory, both fully illustrated.

Those who have been conversant with the leading English magazines will have noticed that of late years they have given much more space to what may be termed "spook literature." Ghost stories have abounded; and to meet the popular demand the Editor of THE NEW MOON has given the post of honor in the first number of his fifth volume to an article entitled, "Is This the Era of Ghosts?" which gives many instances of ghostly appearances in and around Boston; and, strange to say, they have the endorsement of being "well authenticated." As long as people will read such literature, the supply will equal the demand. The November number of THE NEW MOON is a beautiful specimen of good printing and proof-reading; and we don't see how such an interesting publication can be furnished for the small sum of one dollar a year, or ten cents a copy. The enterprise of the publishers has placed it for sale on every news counter in the United States and Canada, or a specimen copy will be sent on application to THE NEW MOON PUBLISHING CO., Lowell Mass.

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Sept 11-1y

VOTE POLLED AT GENERAL ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1885.

Townships.	S. Treas.			Sheriff.			D. Att'y.		J. Com.			Coroner.		
	Day, D.	Quay, R.	Spangler, P.	Whitney, G.	S. Smith, D.	Hagenbuch, R.	A. Smith, P.	Billmeyer, D.	Smith, R.	Derr, D.	Buckingham, R.	John Bruner, P.	Gwinner, D.	Appleman, R.	W. V. Robbins, P.
Beaver	100	14	...	...	100	14	...	100	14	100	14	...	100	14	...
Berwick—E	82	77	1	...	77	83	1	64	97	73	87	...	78	83	...
" W	41	119	...	1	40	116	...	34	122	38	111	...	40	115	...
Benton	189	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloom—East	187	115	3	...	188	112	4	217	84	187	112	4	187	113	4
Bloom—West	125	121	7	3	121	118	11	170	73	125	118	8	124	118	7
Briarcreek	88	31	...	3	93	27	...	90	25	90	28	...	90	32	...
Catawissa	174	169	6	...	176	165	8	177	163	168	150	8	173	162	8
Centralia	80	76	3	8	85	78	3	85	78	85	78	3	121	42	3
Centre	70	23	3	...	68	24	3	69	25	69	23	3	69	23	3
Conyngham, N	33	29	...	...	33	29	...	33	29	33	29	...	37	25	...
Conyngham, S	28	33	...	1	31	30	...	31	30	31	30	...	31	30	...
Fishingcreek	187	36	...	2	191	30	...	187	36	188	36	...	188	36	...
Franklin	35	15	...	...	36	14	...	36	14	36	14	...	36	14	...
Greenwood	99	77	22	...	100	70	26	102	70	96	74	22	98	74	24
Hemlock	79	26	6	1	78	26	8	80	26	80	25	7	64	41	7
Jackson	104	6	...	...	104	6	...	104	6	103	6	...	104	6	...
Locust	116	52	1	...	121	51	1	121	51	121	51	1	120	51	1
Madison	110	27	2	...	110	23	5	109	24	109	24	5	109	24	5
Main	100	8	...	...	100	7	1	101	7	101	7	...	101	7	...
Mifflin	128	39	...	...	127	39	...	127	39	127	39	...	127	39	...
Montour	46	35	...	...	46	35	...	51	31	45	36	...	45	36	...
Mt. Pleasant	53	34	6	...	57	29	5	62	24	58	29	6	56	31	6
Orange	107	64	...	15	112	63	8	112	62	110	64	8	110	64	8
Pine	37	27	...	...	37	27	...	37	27	37	27	...	37	27	...
Roaringcreek	30	21	...	1	30	28	...	30	28	30	28	...	30	28	...
West Scott	45	33	3	...	31	42	9	43	32	43	31	7	42	32	8
East Scott	72	62	9	3	72	58	10	73	56	72	58	10	72	58	10
Sugarloaf	133	9	...	...	133	9	...	133	9	133	9	...	125	9	...
Total	2678	1414	72	38											

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" " " " " 1½ yds. wide for	65c. "
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" " " " Italian cloth for	1.25
Full line of Ladies', Gents and Childrens' Underwear cheap.	
All Wool Double Shawls from	4.25 to 7.50
New stock of Ladies' Wraps and New Markets.	
New stock of Childrens' and Misses' Coats.	
Some last seasons Coats and Dolmans at less than half price.	
Colored Dress Silks from	.40 to 1.15 per yd.
Black " " extra quality from	1.00 to 2.50 "
Brocade Velvet black and colored as low as the lowest.	
Plain Colored Velvets, all colors for	1.00 per yard.
Plain Black Velvets from	1.00 to 2.00 "
Silk Plush all colors from	2.00 to 3.75 "
The best all wool Jerseys in town for 1.00.	Jerseys all prices to 2.60.
A full line of wool dress goods at the lowest cash prices and much cheaper than ever.	
White Blankets from	1.25 to 9.50 per pair.

Ladies' fine black fleeced cotton Hose, white heels and toes. Also a full line of Hosiery, Gloves, and such goods as are usually kept in a first class

Dry Goods Store.

(At the old stand of Lutz & Sloan.)

H. W. SLOAN.

Nov. 6, 2m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of Dec. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon said 28th day of Sept. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (—) the 7th day of Nov. in the year of our (L. S.) Lord one thousand eight hundred and (—) eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.

RE-OPENED,
THE GLEN CITY MINES.

Having Reopened the Glen City Mines, we are prepared to furnish the country trade with first class prepared coal, at

$2.00 Per Ton.

McAlarney & Knight.

GLEN CITY, PA.

Oct 16-4w

H. G. Eshleman

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

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Obtained and all patent business attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless patent is secured.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

ap 9-1y

PRICE LIST OF

ROOFING SLATE

On Cars at Quarry.

No. 1 Slate	$4.00 to $4.00
No. 1 Rib Slate	3.00 to 3.20
Seconds	2.00
No. 2 Rib Slate	2.50
Red Slate	10.50
Green Slate	4.00

J. L. HULL,
25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa
May 23-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

The New York Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday)	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR	7 00
WEEKLY, per Year	1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

nov 6-8t.

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a 15 order for Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 56 pieces given with a $18 order. HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $15, $20, $25, $28 and $50. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 80 Front street, New York City. CLUB ORDERS

may 15-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARRIET BUCKALEW, DEC'D.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute balance in hands of executor to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 13, at 11 a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the Auditor or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. E. WAILER, Auditor.

Oct-23-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW S. CREVELING, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute balance in hands of the executor to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Thursday the 12th day of November, 1885 at 11 a. m., when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the auditor or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. E. WALLER, Auditor

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. Oct 16-1y

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	85 @ 95	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	old 50 new 40	50 to 65
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl		5 to 6
Butter	18	20
Eggs	18	20
Potatoes	40	50
Hams	11	14
Dried Apples	03	07
Side and shoulder	08	10
Chickens	08	10
Turkeys	10	12
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	30
Hay per ton		16.10
Vinegar per gal	20	00
Onions per bushel	75	1.00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.
No 6 $2.00; Nos 4 & 5 $3.25
Bituminus, $4.

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 15. @ 15.25 Spring 14. @ 14.75

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.80 @ 4.00; Penn a family, 4.50 @ 5.25 Ohio clear, 4.50 @ 4.85; winter patent 5.25 @ 5.75; Penna. roller process 4.50 @ 5.00

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.01½.

CORN.—No. 2, 51. No. 3, 50.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 35 No. 2, 38

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 16. fair to good Western and New York, 12 @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 15.; Cut hay as to quality 20. @ 21. Rye straw 19. Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 21; western 23.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 30 Western extra 20 @ 24.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 8. mixed lots 7 @ 8 roosters old 5.

POTATOES.—Early Rose, 54 @ 55; Burbank 50 @ 53; Onions, 2.25 @ 2.50 per bbl. for yellow 1.75 for red.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, the sixteenth day of November, 1885, by A. Z. Schoch, R. C. Neal, John A. Funston, J. C. Brown, W. M. Reber and C. W. Miller, all of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Co.," the character and object of which is for the purpose of making and supplying heat and power by steam and the making and supplying light by electricity, the business of the said corporation to be conducted and carried on in the said town of Bloomsburg, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

JOHN M. CLARK, Solicitor.

Oct-3-3t.

ONLY $20 FOR THIS STYLE **PHILADELPHIA SINGER**

Including Tucker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and usual outfit of twelve pieces. Warranted 3 years. 15 DAYS TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. *No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dare to make this offer.* They are handsome, durable, and light running. Same as other companies charge from $40 to $50. Send and save $20. Send for circular and testimonials.

Purchase from us and save $20. Send for circular and testimonials. } C. A. WOOD & CO., 17 S. Tenth St., Philad'a, Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE

The loudest and most powerful shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 50-calibre centre-fire cartridge. Invaluable as a signal to the farm or on the water. Every sportsman and every farmer should have one. Sent free, by mail, for 25 cents in stamps. Order now, and get our catalogue of Sewing Machines, etc., etc. Address RENNIE, ALLSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Sept-4-13t.-eow.

THE "GOOD ENOUGH"

Lamps are filled direct by THE PUMP Without Lifting the Can,—the filling tube adjusting to suit height of any Lamp. This is the most practical FAMILY CAN ever offered to the public.

FAMILY OIL CAN.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

MANUFACTURED BY
Winfield Manufacturing Co.,
WARREN, OHIO.

No Dropping Oil on the Floor or Table; No Faucet to Leak or get knocked open to waste Contents or cause Explosions. No Corks to Lose. Closes Perfectly Air Tight. No Leakage—No Evaporation—Absolutely Safe.

A Universal Household Necessity.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

FOR SALE IN BLOOSBURG BY
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
AND
FARMERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

oct-23-13t.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK "SPY OF THE REBELLION."

Now selling by the *Tens of Thousands!* No competition. Only book of its kind. The "SPY" reveals many *secrets of the war* never before published. A graphic account of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. Perilous experiences of our SECRET SPIES in the Rebel Capitol; their heroic bravery fully recounted in these vivid sketches. The "Spy" is the most thrilling war book ever published. Endorsed by hundreds of Press and Agents' testimonials. A large handsome book, 688 pages; 50 illustrations.

☞ **AGENTS WANTED!**

AGENTS! This book is *out-selling* all others. *Over one hundred thousand* applications for agencies have been received. We have many agents who have sold from *ten to five hundred copies.*

☞ The "SPY" is sold only by our Agents, and can not be found in bookstores. Sells to merchants, farmers, mechanics, and *everybody.* Absolutely *the easiest book to sell ever known.* We want ten agents in every Grand Army Post and in every township and county in the U. S. For full particulars and *terms to agents* address G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

Each month for 1886 GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, "the old reliable magazine," will contain a beautifully engraved frontispiece, illustrations of prevailing fashions in colors and black and white, designs of the latest novelties in fancy work in colors or black and white, of BERLIN WORK, CROCHET, DRAWN-THREAD WORK, EMBROIDERY, KNITTING, KNOTTING OR MACRAME, LACE, NETTING, POONAH PAINTING AND TATTING, with complete instruction for the same. In addition to plain directions and perfect illustrations of the various stitches, and instructions in different kinds of FANCY WORK, the magazine will contain many useful and elegant designs for a great variety of articles not affected by change of fashion. It is so admirably adapted to its purpose as to be indespensable to the work-table of every lady. A FULL SIZE CUT PAPER PATTERN, of which you can make your own selection from any design illustrated in the magazine, FREE OF COST, exhaustive notes on FASHIONS, with full description of those illustrated, a department of RECIPES that have been practically tested before publication, a department on HOUSEKEEPING and DRESSMAKING, two pages of SELECT MUSIC, an ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, a department of AGRICULTURE, besides NOVELS, NOVELETTES, STORIES, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, POETRY, NOTES ON MUSIC, ART, LITERATURE, SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY and current events of the day by the best magazine writers. The mechanical production of the book will excel that of any other $2.00 magazine published. The twelve books during the year will constitute a volume of over one thousand pages. Price $2.00. A sample copy 15 cents. Liberal terms to club raisers. Address

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
P. O. BOX H H, PHILADELPHIA.

PECK'S SUN,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Geo. W. Peck,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Funniest Paper in America.

What Vaccination is to Small-pox, PECK'S SUN is to the blues.

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Is one of the most widely read and popular papers in the country to-day, and stands without a peer in its specialty.

The Originator of the celebrated

BAD BOY PAPERS.

Specimen Copies Free
TO ANY ADDRESS.

Bear in mind that by sending a Postal Card to their office, a

SAMPLE COPY OF PECK'S SUN

Will be mailed you free.

DON'T NEGLECT TO SEND AT ONCE, AND TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR'S TO.

$1 WORTH OF FUN FOR 1C.

ADDRESS
GEORGE L. LORD,
BUSINESS PASSAGER,
MILWAUKEE, . . . WIS.
Oct 31-3w

WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE GREAT **CONSPIRACY**

A thrilling review of the portentous events that led to the GREAT REBELLION, from the powerful pen of Gen. John A. Logan. Strike quick for choice field. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov 6 4t d.

ONE DOLLAR.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT.

HARRISBURG, PENN.

The leading Democratic paper in the State. Full of interesting news, and miscellaneous and political reading.

Only One Dollar Per Year.

Special Rates to Clubs.

Sample copies mailed free on application. The PATRIOT and New York Weekly *World* one year for one dollar and fifty cents. The PATRIOT and the Philadelphia Weekly *Times* one year for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

WANTED.

AGENTS in every Township in this County to solicit subscriptions for the WEEKLY PATRIOT Write for terms. Address all communications to

THE PATRIOT, Harrisburg, Pa.
Nov 6-3w

READ! THINK! ACT!

Palma Sola, Florida.

The paradise of invalids! The home of tropical fruits! Climate unsurpassed! No frost! No extremes of heat or cold! No malaria! Ground high and dry! Plenty of pine! And the finest hunting and fishing in America.

PALMA SOLA has the name of being the largest, prettiest and youngest town in Florida. Is beautifully located on the Gulf Coast, two miles above the mouth of the Manatee river. Already the iron horse is making its way to Palma Sola, and soon the tourists will arrive at its first-class hotel, where he can get a meal to suit his epicurean tastes.

Palma Sola possesses the largest store in southern Florida, with sawmill furniture manufactory, packing houses, warehouses, churches, school house, postoffice, stores, beautiful residences and a large wharf at which ocean steamers arrive daily from Tampa.

WARREN LELAND, JR., of "Long Branch" fame, has secured a location at Palma Sola for the erection of a Winter Resort. The prediction is a safe one, based as it is upon the natural advantages and attractions of the place, that he will make that the "LONG BRANCH" of FLORIDA, and other large hotels will be built.

With the completion of the railroad, this will be the terminus, and the direct route to Havana, Cuba. Lots will double and quadruple their present prices. Now is the time to buy.

LOTS 100x30 ft. $45 to $200 per lot. We want PALMA SOLA to keep booming, and as an inducement to the public, and to thoroughly advertise this beautiful place, WE WILL GIVE AWAY a LIMITED number ONLY of our lots, giving lots ALTERNATELY as they come (corners excepted) charging applicants the expense of deed, transfer, etc., which will not exceed $2.00. Applicants can send postal money order with applications to insure prompt service. Deeds will be sent C. O. D

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

OPERA HOUSE,

Friday, Nov. 6th,

Fort's Opera Company,

Will produce the very laughable Comic Opera, entitled

THE

Doctor of Alcantara,

Supported by a first class company including

15 Choristers.

Prices, 35, 50 and 75.

Seats on sale at McKinney's.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:59 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6:07 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	7:0 p m

Cheap Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted in our ocal columns at the following rates:

Situations wanted, free,
Lost or found, free.
Help wanted, 20 cents.
Rooms to rent, 20 cents.
One time each, or 3 times, 40 cents.

Standing Offers.

The Columbian is offered on the following terms:

Every new subscriber paying a year in advance, and every old subscriber paying in full to date and one year in advance, will receive the *American Farmer*, worth $1. a year, free for one year.

Columbian and N. Y. Weekly *World* 1 yr.	$2.20
" " Phila. " *Times* "	2.35
" "*American Agriculturist*"	2.50
" "*Tribune & Farmer* "	2.25

PUBLIC SALES.

L. R. Bomboy, administrator of Benjamin Bomboy, deceased, will sell real estate in Hemlock on Nov. 21, at 2 p. m.

Shedrick L. Hess will sell personal property on his premises in Sugarloaf township on Wednesday, November 11th at 10 o'clock a. m.

Stephen Pohe and Philip L. Miller, trustees, will sell real estate of Phoebe A. Miller deceased, in Mifflinville, on Saturday, November 14, at 2 p. m.

Joseph Crawford and G. M. Kline, executors of Joseph Kline, deceased, will sell personal property on the premises of said decedent in Mt. Pleasant township, near Mordansville, on Thursday November 19th at 10 o'clock a. m.

For Sale or Exchange.

Two good cows and a top buggy can be bought at a bargain for cash, or exchanged for a good, kind horse, at Dr. Shattuck's Rest Cure, near D. L. & W. depot, Bloomsburg.

Farms for Sale.

The farm now occupied by A. M. White in Orange township, containing one hundred acres with good buildings and improvements, is offered for sale, possession to be given April 1st, 1886. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy or Gen. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. Sept 25-tf

A farm of 45 acres in Hemlock township about 30 acres cleared, owned by William Webber. A good house and barn, fruit trees and a good spring on the premises. Price, $700. For further information apply to N. P. Moore, Buckhorn Pa. 3w*

For Sale.—A young Jersey cow and calf. P. Dillon.

For Sale.—A good horse at a reasonable figure, gentle and safe. Inquire at this office. tf

Personal.

W. C. McKinney and L. T. Sharpless started on Thursday for Kansas.

Mrs. M. E. Michel of Camden, N. J., has been visiting her parents here.

Patrick Flynn of Centralia was in town Wednesday. He gave us a pleasant call.

Mrs. Maize is spending this week in Philadelphia purchasing her stock of winter millinery goods.

Ex-sheriff Carter has been kept at home recently by the serious illness of his son who had an attack of typhoid fever. He was in town this week, his son being convalescent.

B. F. Hartman returned from his western trip last week Thursday. He was as far west as Fargo and spent some time in Indiana and Ohio. He was in nine different states during his absence.

The Salvation Army h as failed to put in an appearance.

H. W. Sloan has a new announcement in this issue. Read it.

Wanted.—Two lady boarders by Miss Dengler on Centre street. Oct. 30 2w*

A. H. Corell has purchased the material and presses of the *Journal* office.

The case of Grotz vs Ager was tried before Judge Elwell on Wednesday.

The Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pens are on exhibition at the American Institute in New York.

Thomas R. Everett has been appointed postmaster at Unityville, and Edwin M. Vansant at Willow Grove.

The Smith family was well represented at the polls on Tuesday, there being three candidates voted for by that name.

Clark & Son have something new every week for our readers. See their attractive new advertisement in this paper.

The farm of the Ivey estate situate in Hemlock township, was purchased last week by Geo. L. Wilson of Buckhorn for $1700.

Guy Jacoby, Esq., is engaged in making up a report from the records for the commissioners, as required under the new tax law.

Tuesday was a very quiet election day, and the vote was light in town and through the country, as shown by the table of votes.

G. A. Potter's new paper, the *Watch-Fire*, published at Wilkes-Barre, has been issued. Its appearance is very much like the *Journal*.

There will be an adjourned court on November 10th.

C. E. Savage keeps in stock a fine line of good jewelry and silverware.

The hotel at Millville is in good hands. Mr. A. H. Follmer is the landlord, and the house is as neat as a pin, and the table most excellent.

The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the Reformed Church of Bloomsburg, on Sunday, Nov. 15th. Preparatory services on Saturday evening previous.

R. B. Grimes of Millville has just received a fine stock of blankets, robes, harness, &c, which he will sell cheap for cash. His display attracts much attention. Call on him.

James Commons has presented us with several bunches of the finest celery we have seen this season. It is very long and bleached up to the leaves. He has some for sale.

All kinds of harness repaired at short notice at Vanderslice's harness shop, Main street, opposite Correll's furniture store. Hay, oats and corn taken in exchange for harness. 1w

Miss Lillie Manning did not elope, and had no intention of doing so. She was not out of town at all, and is now at home. It seems to have been a misunderstanding, and not an elopement

Mr. John Eves of Millville is fitting up a building for a sales-room in connection with his wagon factory. His business is growing, and his wagons are known all over the county, and in adjoining counties.

Applications for sample copies of any newspapers or periodicals whose prospectus is printed in this paper, should be sent direct to such paper and not to us, except for such as are announced as clubbing with us.

All the necessary books, blanks and papers for making assessments of taxes under the new law, were received at the County Commissioners' office on Saturday last. They will be sent out to the assessors at the proper time.

The Doctor of Alcantara is a comic opera of high reputation, and those who fail to go to the Opera House this Friday evening will miss a rare treat. Many seats have already been sold and there will be a large audience. Everybody is going. Don't get left!

Jacob Brobst, the wagon maker on South Main street, has a complete shop, and manufactures all kinds of vehicles, from heavy farm wagons up to the lightest and neatest buggies. His work is all well done, and only the best of material used. All sorts of repairs to wagons are promptly attended to, at reasonable prices.

A little book containing the Act relating to Marriage Licenses and other Acts defining the duties and responsibilities of those who solemnize marriage in this state, has just been published by T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., 535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Every minister and Justice of the Peace should have a copy, which can be obtained of the publishers for 25 cents.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Nov. 3, 1885:

Miss Addie L. Beers, Peter Currier, Mrs. Maggie Haman, Andrew A. Leiser, R. C. Rishel.

CARDS.

Frank W. Birmingham, Mr. W. B. Cole, Mr. Fred Hummel, Mrs. Marthur Patterson, George Zetman.

Persons calling for above please say "advertised." George A. Clark, P. M.

It does not make so much difference any more in this County who any one man is for, or against politically, but we like to back up our assertions. We repeat what we have said before, that William Brickbaum, the present owner of the *Sentinel*, used his influence last fall to secure the election of a republican to county office. He solicited democrats to vote for Kinter, and we can name them. Two thousand extra copies of the *Sentinel* containing attacks on Snyder, and urging democrats to vote for Kinter were distributed through the county, some of them by the paid agent of Mr. Brickbaum, and we can name him. What is the use of denying such well known facts?

We went to press too soon last week to give an extended report of the concert for the benefit or St. Columba's church. The orchestra was an excellent one and was under the direction of Prof. B. H. Strickland formerly of this town, now of Harrisburg. The Strickland family possess unusual musical talent. On the stage and participating in the concert were the father and mother and three children. Miss McCann was heartily applauded. She has a very clear, sweet voice, and sang with much expression. Mr. McCabe's tenor solos were also well done. Rev. Father Clark expressed his thanks to the audience for their liberal patronage. To him and Prof. Strickland the people of Bloomsburg are indebted for a rare musical treat.

A few weeks ago we stated that the secretary of the Berwick Association had informed the secretary of the Columbia County Agricultural Society that the former did not approve of the course of the Berwick *Gazette* and did not wish to be held responsible for what it said concerning the latter Society. To this the *Gazette*, after its usual manner, responded by a denial that the Berwick secretary had ever had such a conversation with Mr. White, in other words that Mr. White and the editors of the Columbian lied. Nearly two weeks ago Mr. Evans was asked by letter whether he did have such a conversation with Mr. White, and he has made no response. We now repeat that C. C. Evans Secretary of the Berwick Society called at the office of H. V. White, Secretary of the Columbia County Society and stated to him voluntarily just what we said he did, and that in the presence of two witnesses. It may be true that Mr. Evans did not mean what he said to Mr. White, and it looks now very much as though the bad tempered attacks of the *Gazette* upon the officers of the Columbia County Society were instigated by some one who has not the courage to stand publicly by what he says privately. We do not say it is so, but it squints that way. We have treated the Berwick Society liberally and courteously, and in return have received favors from them, and we have no controversy with them, and desire none; but we do say this, that unless they are seeking a controversy with us, they had better call off their dogs.

We repeat again, that the attendance at the Bloomsburg Fair was not 2000 short of 20,000, which is pretty close to our first rough estimate, for giving which the Berwick paper turned its dirty tongue loose upon us.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,
For Wasting Children.

Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting, with good results. It not only restores wasted tissue, but gives strength, and I heartily recommend it for diseases attended by atrophy."

THE LONGENBERGER CASE.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF LITIGATION.

The Longenberger case, which, by a decree lately entered in the Supreme Court, seems about to be ended, is entitled to more than a passing notice. This, not on account of the legal points involved, although they were numerous and interesting, but because of its curious history, its long continuance, and the connection with it of some of the most eminent lawyers in the commonwealth. The matter in dispute was a tract of land in Beaver township, Columbia county, in the warrantee name of "Catharine Longenberger," containing nearly 400 acres of land, and supposed to contain also, a large quantity of anthracite coal. The land having been sold for taxes in 1820, came by an article of agreement, in 1847, into the hands of Charles F. Mann. Pending that, Abraham Klase acquired the legal title, and in 1851 he brought ejectment against Mann and Robison. William G. Hurley appeared for plaintiff, and Charles R. Buckalew for defendants. Klase recovered. He and Mann were brothers-in-law.

Mann was elected treasurer of the County, and John Fisher, George Miller and George Longenberger went on his official bond. The commonwealth brought suit on this bond to November Term, 1850, Edward H. Baldy for plaintiff and Reuben W. Weaver for defendants. The commonwealth recovered $6035.63, which with interest and costs the bail subsequently discharged.

In 1851 Klase and wife made and delivered a deed for this "Catharine Longenberger" tract to Fisher, Miller and Longenberger, and gave a paper signed by Miller which it was claimed by one party gave the deed the effect of a mortgage, which conclusion was denied by the other party. This little paper was proved and recorded thirteen years afterwards.

Meantime, in 1863, William G. Hurley, Esq., for Longenberger et al., brought ejectment for the lands against Dr. Hugh W. McReynolds and others who claimed it through a regular chain of conveyances from the original warrantee, on a warrant of August 28th, 1793. In 1865 Simon P. Wolverton purchased the interest of Fisher and Miller and became one of the plaintiffs. The cause was tried in May, 1866 before Judge Elwell, by Lyman Hakes, M. E. Jackson and B. Nicholson for the plaintiffs, and by John B. Packer, Robert F. Clark and John G. Freeze, assisted by Jacob Hoffman of Berks county, for the defendants. There was judgment for the plaintiff, a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and a reversal. 7 P. F. Smith 13.

The case was again tried before the same Judge, in December, 1872, by A. Ricketts, M. E. Jackson, Henry M. Hoyt and George W. Woodward for plaintiffs, and by Samuel Linn, John G. Freeze and Charles R. Buckalew for the defendants. There was a judgment for the plaintiffs, to which a writ of error was taken, and the case came on to be heard in January, 1874. Ex-Chief Justice Thomson was concerned for the defendants in the argument, and died in the court room, within five minutes after his opening. The case is reported in 25 Smith 13, and was affirmed. The plaintiff having got into possession, Dr. McReynolds et al by John G. Freeze and Charles G. Barkley brought ejectment to February Term, 1875, which was removed to the county of Cumberland for trial—was tried by F. W. Hughes for plaintiff, and Mr. A. Ricketts for defendants; assisted severally by some gentlemen of that Bar. The defendants obtained a judgment which was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and thus ended the contest between the Tax Title and that of the original warrantee, the tax title having won.

During these years of litigation coal in considerable quantities had been taken out sometimes by the holders of the tax title, and then by the Simon P. Kase party operating under Dr. McReynolds et al.; and on the 27 Nov. 1874 the Longenberger party by A. Ricketts brought trespass for mesne profits; John G. Freeze and Charles G. Barkley appeared for defendants—the case was subsequently removed to Wyoming county for trial, where Mr. Sitzer, Messrs Little and F. W. Hughes appeared for defendants, and Ricketts, Ansart and McAlarney for plaintiff. There was finally a verdict for plaintiff, which was assessed at $10,000—and remains unsatisfied.

However, while all these afore mentioned legal contests were progressing, a vigorous controversy had arisen between Longenberger and Wolverton, the owner of the two-thirds of the Fisher, Miller and Longenberger interest. George Longenberger had died, and his will was proved in August 1865—in June 1865 Wolverton had purchased Fisher and Miller undivided two-thirds—in Nov. 1865 Klase quit-claimed to Mann his interest in the deed of 1851—Mann conveyed an interest of his claim to Longenberger's executors, and in 1869 bequeathed everything to his wife, and died in January 1870. In 1870 F. Stewart procured an agreement with Caroline Mann, widow, and a deed, of which nothing further need be said.

Claiming that the deed of 1851 and the paper accompanying it, signed by Miller, constituted but a mortgage, and Wolverton mortgagee in possession, certain money was tendered to him by the Mann party, and a re-conveyance of his two-thirds demanded in 1866. Wolverton claiming as owner, refused to receive the money or to convey. Accordingly in September 1874 Mary McAlarney by A. Ricketts filed a bill in Equity against Wolverton, to compel an account and conveyance. John G. Freeze appeared for Wolverton and filed an answer, the bill was amended, introducing F. Stewart, and Mr. Freeze put in an answer for Stewart, for whom, however, Charles G. Barkley afterward appeared. On the Bill and Answers Samuel Knorr, Esq., was appointed Examiner and Master.

The taking of testimony in the case was begun November 6, 1876, and was closed in June 1880. Mr. Hughes appeared in the case for Wolverton with Mr. Freeze. Reports, exceptions and arguments continued in regular order until April 7, 1884, when Judge Elwell, before whom the first ejectment had been tried in 1866, made a Final Decree. To this Decree exception was taken, and when the case was made up for the Supreme Court, on the Bill in Equity, the paper book made over 500 pages. By this time all the coal profitably available had been worked out, the mining appliances, breaker, houses, switches, &c., had been removed, and the receiver had in hand about twenty thousand dollars. When the case came to be heard in the Supreme Court, John G. Freeze and Charles R. Buckalew appeared for Wolverton; and Ricketts for defendants in error. The case was argued the first of March 1885, and decided the first of October following; the decree being largely modified in favor of the plaintiff in error, Wolverton.

"The Longenberger case" may be said to have been begun by the suit of the commonwealth vs Mann, Longenberger, Fisher and Miller, August 1850, and to have been going on continually in one phase or another up to this time.

Of the parties, Mann, Longenberger, Fisher and Miller are dead.

Of the counsel, Messrs. Weaver, Hurley, Hoffman, Hakes, Nicholson, Jackson, Clark, Thomson, Woodward and Hughes have passed away.

The Helping Hand.

This department of the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* is devoted exclusively to information and open discussion of subjects of interest to women, and covers the entire field of practical household work, home culture and entertainment. It is attracting much attention. In connection with this department the *Press* offers the magnificent book "Great Truths by Great Authors," the book and the *Weekly Press* for one year being sent for $1.75. The publishers' price of the book alone is $2.00. Send for premium list.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff Mourey sold the several properties of David S. Brown last Saturday at the court house:

The farm on which he resides was purchased by the Catawissa Deposit Bank for $3000, the Bauman tract was purchased by the same for $810; the timber tract of 20 acres was purchased by the bank for $20. The lots in Mifflinville were purchased by Dortohy Brown for fifty cents exclusive of a mortgage for about $400 given to Miller for unpaid purchase money.

Unwise Action of the Bloomsburg School Board.

In the *Republican* of October 8 appeared a remarkable resolution said to have been *unanimously* adopted by the school board of Bloom district.

The preamble to the resolution reads as follows: "Whereas it is evident from a careful examination into the degree of progress among the pupils of the public schools of our district, that there is a failure in the attainment of results, especially noticeable in the primary grades; and, whereas, for the past six or eight years the pure "word" method so-called of teaching, has been adopted as the proper method of instruction in such elementary classes, and being further convinced that such failure does not result from a lack of qualification, interest or enthusiasm on the part of the teacher, &c." This preamble insinuates that the *word method* of teaching, reading, or, as the directors term it, "the pure 'word' method socalled," has, in the Bloom district, proved a failure. Be it understood, that it is the *method* that is a failure, and not the teaching; for the teachers, we are told, are qualified, interested, and enthusiastic.

But what do these directors mean by "the 'pure' word method socalled?" Do they mean teaching only disconnected words, or all words simply by sight? If either of these, we should like to have them inform us who advocates such a method; and, further, who taught by it. If any of the teachers have practiced it, why is it said that they are *qualified*? What better evidence of their unfitness could be adduced than the fact that their methods are unphilosifical, and, consequently, failures?

We are told, too, that this method "has been adopted as the proper method of instruction." Will the directors be kind enough to tell us what they mean by *proper*, as used in this connection, and by whom this method was adopted as the "proper" one.

But since these men condemn the *word method* of teaching primary reading, as they understand it, they must believe themselves competent to pass judgment upon it. To ascertain their qualifications for the task, let us compare their views with those of men who have made teaching and the philosophy of instruction a life work—men, therefore, of unquestioned authority.

W. H. Payne, Prof. of Pedagogy in Michigan University, says: "The advantages of the *word method* are the following:

1. It is natural, i. e., in harmony with the organic mode of mental activity.

2. It makes the transition from spoken language to written language direct and easy.

3. From the very first, it secures the child's interest and attention, and thus makes reading an enjoyable task.

4. It makes spelling a natural process, i. e., places it after reading, and makes it consist in the resolution of words into their elements.

5. As it avoids the slow deciphering of words into their elements, it permits greater fluency in reading."

Dr. Edward Brooks says: "In this way (by the *word method*) a child learns to pronounce words before it *knows its letters*.

This is the correct method for the beginner. First, it is the natural method; it is the same way in which we begin spoken language, and in which we learn the names of other objects. It is also the most interesting method; for a young pupil is more interested in words than in abstract characters. It is the most philosophical method, for it proceeds *from the known to the unknown*, from the known spoken word to the unknown written word. It is also the historic method; for written language employed symbols for entire words before it used letters; and the historical order of development generally indicates the true order for the child."

Supt. N. A. Calkins, of New York, says: "Children learn, naturally, by process ing from the *known* to that which is akin in the *unknown*. This is the true order for teaching.

1. *Sound-words* (spoken words), as used in conversation, constitute the *known* to the child just commencing to learn reading. *Form-words* (printed or written words) are the *unknown* to this beginner, and the kin to the *sound-words*, or known.

2. Whole words are first learned in conversation. The whole form of the word should be learned first in reading. The first object of the instructor should be to teach the child to know by sight the forms of those words which are already known to the ear.

3. Children learn the concrete before the abstract; the whole before its parts. Words are the wholes in the first lessons of reading. Their parts, or analysis into sounds and letters, belong to a subsequent step.

4. To secure a habit of reading with an easy, natural voice, the child must be trained from the first to treat printed words as signs of things, actions and thoughts.

* * *

5. The rapidity with which a child may be taught by recognizing the simple form of the words at first is surprising, and no less surprising is the facility and perfection with which spelling is afterwards learned."

Rev. Thomas Hill, "one of the most eminent educators of the age," says: "The words which a child uses are in his mind signs of things, and he has no more analyzed the parts of a word than he has analyzed the parts of the thing it stands for. At first this is the best method of introducing him to the printed language, not to its letters, but to its words as wholes. As when you hold up the picture of a dog, and ask what it is, you do not wish him to say, 'It is the picture of a dog,' nor that 'it is one side of the head, one hind leg, and both fore legs of a dog,' but when he sees the picture, you wish him to say, it is a dog, so when he sees the printed word, you wish him to say, not dee oh jee, but dog. Teach him thus to read very simple sentences, containing only the most common words, by pronouncing at sight each word and continue at this for some months, until the child recognizes instantly, at sight, about a hundred words."

These quotations clearly show that the ability to diagnose educational diseases is not possessed in an eminent degree by "the school board of Bloom district;" for, according to the authorities named, "the careful examination" that we are told was made, did not disclose the true cause of the alleged failure. Perhaps the examiners were not sufficiently patient in their investigation, nor even entered upon it with an unbiassed judgment. They may have been somewhat in the same predicament as the "school committee" of Quincy, Massachusetts.

Charles F. Adams, Jr., in his report of the Quincy schools, says: "The most confounding thing to the members of the committee was, that in hearing the primaries read, not a child among them could repeat its letters, or even know their names, unless perchance, to the teacher's increased trouble had been taught at home."

The conclusion of the matter is, that the asserted failure, whether real or imaginary, has been attributed to the wrong cause; and, assuming the failure to be real, one of the two remaining possible factors—the teachers or the directors—must be responsible for it.

In our next communication we shall consider the resolution or remedy proposed.

Justice.

Malaria is a term given to all diseases which arise from a vitiated condition of the blood. The system is impaired and needs renovating. Keller's Catarrh Remedy is the best preparation in the market for their cure.

A Sunday School Convention.

Pursuant to a call of Jacob H. Fritz a few people met at St. Gabriel's church, in Sugarloaf township, October 29, and perfected the organization of the Sugarloaf Sunday School Society. The day was stormy which was the reason of so small an attendance. Yet, the few were well and profitable entertained by Rev's. C. K. Canfield, Houtz, Savage and Rockwell.

A. W. Spear stated the object of the convention. Rev. Houtz laid before the people the need of Sunday Schools in plain and concise language. Illustrations were drawn from Greece and Rome to show that our nation must continue her existence on a firm moral basis, or her oblivion from a disregard of morality, and that to elevate or retain the morals of a people the Sunday School must be upheld, attended, and loved. Also, it was shown that there are people who profess to be Christians, and who partake of the broken bread and wine as symbols of the torn and bleeding body of our Saviour who do not by their attendance and reverence present a spotless example; but rather than attend Sunday School they will go many miles to seek other amusements on the Sabbath day. We extend thanks to those who have aided us.

A Citizen.

Lightstreet.

Rev. Canfield preached in the Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock, Sunday, from Romans 2d chapter 15th and 16th verses, his theme being that of "Conscience, its Powerful Influence on the Mind and its Effects." He treated the subject nobly.

Supt. Grimes held an examination in the public school building on Saturday. There were seven applicants.

Hallow e'en was enjoyed by our boys pretty well from the looks of the sidewalks on Sunday morning.

From present indications the rupture in our school sentiments will be settled since some of the directors begin to see that the people are not going to stand what they wish to put on them, depriving us of a needed necessity.

The Melick Bros. have and are now ready to start a novel improvement in our town, the manufacture of vinegar.

Mrs. Emma Leiser expects soon to leave town, to take up her home in the far West, where her husband is at present.

Among the numerous visitors to our town, who have not been reported lately, were Mrs. Roat, of Danville, and Mrs. Kelchner, of Wilkes-Barre, sisters of Jacob Terwilliger.

Joseph Patton, who resides with his son-in-law, Esq. Terwilliger, is traveling along towards the nineties, stilll enjoys sight so as to be able to read without glasses.

When the convention of corn huskers meets we hear various reports in regard to the number of bushels husked by each, but not one has been able thus far to report a hundred bushels a day.

Tink has a fine lot of stoves. Call and see them.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Terwilliger, of Berwick, were guests of Mrs. N. B. Ent the past week.

C. M. Terwilliger and wife spent Sunday with his father.

Mrs. Baltis White is again on the sick list.

Rev. Byer, of the M. E. Church, attended services at the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath afternoon.

Rev. Baumgardner, of Danville, preached in the Evangelical church on Sunday night to a large and appreciative audience.

A. C. Vanliew is still confined to the house by the dread disease, consumption.

E. C. Hagenbuch acted as auctioneer at the sale of F. C. Frederici on Friday last

Catawissa.

The wrecks upon the P. & R. R. R. the past week have been quite numerous. On last Friday night at White Deer there were ten cars and engine thrown from the track, down from a bridge, the engineer going down over the bridge with his engine, without receiving any severe injuries. The cars piling up on the other side of the bridge, thus saving the engineer's life. The accident was caused by the train running into the caboose of the train ahead.

On Saturday night there was another accident near Ringtown, caused by the cars uncoupling by means of which seventeen cars were thrown down an embankment, but no one was seriously injured in either case.

One of the saddest accidents, which it has been for us to record and which we trust will prove a warning to all truant boys and the numberless persons who are in the habit of jumping on cars to ride while in motion, happened on the P. & R. R. R. on last Friday. As James Geese, son of Henry Geese was jumping on cars to take a ride, he was thrown under a moving train and had both legs crushed so that he died shortly after being removed to his father's home.

Pay day on P. & R. R. R. on Friday, will brighten up the faces of the hard worked employes of the road.

Mr. Abel Thomas who has been watchman at the P. & R. R. R. for a number of years has been changed to night watchman at the shops, and Wm. Lynn been put in his place.

Mr. A. L. Holshue has lost another child with membraneous croup. He just buried another promising boy a few weeks ago, and the entire community sympathize with them in their double affliction. Taey were both intelligent boys, and were only sick a few days. They had the best medical attendance and everything was done to hinder death from his harvest; but God in his allwise providence saw best to order it otherwise and they have gone where sin and sorrow are unknown and where they shall be happy throughout the eternal ages to come.

That minister or politician who replied to my remark in last week's paper, "that clergymen had better remain in the pulpit and not be seen upon the streets in the role of a politician, seemed to think that the advice was rather thin. We do not deny the gentleman the right to vote, nor do we object to his how and wherefore of the manufacture and use of liquor, but yet we do not find in the Holy Book, that God's chosen servant should be seen upon a store box, on a street corner, where you find patent medicine men, street fakirs, and low class politicians, for even a first-class politician will hardly speak there; but will go to some hall. The Bible says, That you shall not be heard for your much speaking, but go to God in prayer, having faith, and he will grant your favor. The word of God also states in Romans that they who would be ministers should wait upon the ministry, and that God's ministers should wait continually upon their office, and another place St. Paul said, "For the weapons for our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God," and again in Timothy he says: That God's servants should shun profane and vain babblings; for they will increase ungodliness. And in conclusion let me state that the Great Lawgiver has said: Let everything be done decently and in order. And I think that bringing railing against political parties, claiming that they are the party, looks to me more like grasping for a good office, than the meekness and humility of a humble follower of our Lord and Savior.

A Cure at Last.—Ely's Cream Balm goes more directly than any other catarrh remedy to the seat of the disease, and has resulted in more cures here than all others.—*Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Leader.*

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with catarrh, the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure.—W. E Hamman, druggist, Easton, Pa. oct-16-4t-d.

Dr BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves Consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Sure. The Genuine *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: *A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red Strip.* Caution-Label, and the fac-simile signatures of John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Prop'rs, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SALVATION OIL,
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain,"

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

Opera House, Bloomsburg, Pa., one night, Friday, Nov. 6. Fort's Opera Company in the most comical of all the comic operas, "The Doctor of Alcantara." Sparkling with wit! Brimful of humor! Replete with comical situations! Read what the press says:

Fort's Ideal Opera Company is delighting large audiences with 'The Doctor of Alcantara.' The opera has been entirely rewritten and revised by Mr. Fort, and in its new dress is a perfect gem. It is full of melody, overflows with comicalities, and is a decided accession to Mr. Fort's already large repertoire.—*Review.*

The Ideal Pavilion has been crowded to suffocation this week by delighted audiences to listen to Mr. Fort's revision of "The Doctor of Alcantara." Miss Lewis' rendition of "He Still Was There," was of itself the price of admission.—*The Times.*

The largest house of the season was present last evening to hear Fort's Opera Company in "The Doctor of Alcantara." Mr. Fort has used great judgment in the selection of the introduced numbers. "The Doctor of Alcantara is a musical treat.—Atlantic Correspondence, *Press*

Music and comedy combined.—*Inquirer.*

"The Doctor of Alcantara," as produced by Fort's Opera Company, was a decided success. It was richly mounted and gorgeously costumed.—*News.*

Buckhorn.

Supt. Grimes stopped with some of our schools one day of the week.

Messrs. Weidy and Frank Dent have gone to Danville to engage in mining.

John Diserode has moved out of town. He now occupies the first house on the valley road, going from Buckhorn.

N. P. Moore is preparing index boards for various points in the township.

Thanks to B. L. Kramer for his solution of our problem, it looks reasonable.

One of our parents, after reading a treatise on tobacco in Mill's Physiology, remarked, that that book is worth fifty dollars. If all parents were of like opinion there would be no trouble to have it taught in schools.

E. J. Ohl raised a turnip that weighed seven pounds and two ounces. Who can beat it?

We have not penned any visits this week as ano "pap" and another girl's "pap" say they do not like such items. We know not why, unless they fear their names will appear in the items when they make a visit, and they are ashamed of those they visit and of those from whom they receive visits. I hope not the latter.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1885.

The echo of Lupin's 50-cent dark-colored cashmeres for 37½ cents has scarcely died away; and now two more of Lupin's fall with a crash!

Lupin's *Angora*, a serge, goes down from 75 cents to 50. Seventeen good colors and black. 44-inch.

Lupin's *La Source*, a herringbone twill, goes down from $1 (lately $1.10) to 60 cents. Fourteen good colors. 42-inch.

Drap de Varna, a whip-cord twill, a favorite stuff at $1.25, goes down to 75 cents. Twenty-two colors and black. 40-inch.

Homespun, large one-color twill with hanging hairs, goes down from $1 to 75 cents. Ten good colors. 42-inch.

A similar homespun of same width and half the price. Navy blue, green, snuff and black.

Still another homespun, large two-color twill, down from 50 cents to 37½. Gray-and black, brown-and-white. 42-inch.

Not one of these goes down for any reason whatever in the cloths themselves. What is the reason? Accident picked them out for the tumble.

Rough stuffs are crowding smooth ones; but these are not smooth. Serge, herringbone whip-cord twill and homespun belong to the middle style between rough and smooth that thousands on thousands prefer. And yet we can't account for the tumble except by the pressure of rough on smooth. The question was, What shall give way? Nothing but accident fell upon these.

The serge is as staple as any stuff in the store. Herringbone scarcely less so. Whip-cord twill a favorite heavy dress-stuff. Homespun? Nothing more so. Good colors all through.

None of these are novelties: never were. They never bore the prices of novelties. They have fallen—not from novelty prices—from staples. Whatever happens, no greater surprise is coming. Those Lupin's dark-colored 50-cent cashmeres for 37½ cents were not a greater surprise, What a stir they have made though!

Southeast from centre.

Old news as good as new: those $1 ladies'-cloth for 75 cents; 56-inch and every color in favor. For more than half-a-year we have kept these cloths at 75 cents.

Southwest from centre.

Peculiar black silks for dresses, dress-fronts, trimmings and wraps:

Honeycomb network of large satin cord over ottoman, making a very thick fabric sometimes half as thick as a beaver cloth, extremely soft and light and warm. $2 to $3, 23½-inch.

Another similar with somewhat less of the honeycomb character, lighter and closer, less velvety, with wavy lines from side to side—somewhat akin to basket-work. $3, 22-inch.

Broad-wale diagonal, soft like jersey, elastic on the bias $2.25, 22-inch.

Satin de Lyon with a fine flat twill. $2, 22-inch.

The same with the cord across not diagonal. $1.50 to $2.75, 22-inch.

Basket-cord, a cord with basket effect in the cord. $1.35, 22-inch

Broad flat platted cord with distinct sharp channels across. $1 to $2, 20 to 22-inch.

Tricotine—looks like jersey. $1 to $2, 20 to 22-inch.

Venetian, diamond armure. $1.35, 21-inch.

Mourning silk, a light, dull, lustreless, cloudy, elusive, trembling cord. $1.35 and $1.50, 22-inch.

Such are the black silk fabrics that owe their peculiar effects to different weaving, to merely picking apart the lengthwise fibres differently at the successive throws of the shuttle—nothing but tricks of the weaver. One is like another but that. How different!

Southwest from the centre.

John Wanamaker.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale. A desirable farm surrounding the limits of Jerseytown. Inquire of H. G. Phillips. 2w

Go to C. C. Marr for rubber boots.

Ed V. Hartman, of I. W. Hartman & Son, has gone to the city to purchase ladies, misses and children's coats and to refresh their stock generally for the Fall and Winter. Also to look up specialties for Christmas presents.

Go to C. C. Marr for pure cider vinegar.

Use O. K. Coffee the best in the market. Seldom equaled. Never excelled. For sale everywhere. Oct 2-tf

The 25-cent red flannel at I. W. Hartman & Son's beats them *all*.

Wanted.—Eggs, Shellbarks, Chestnuts and Walnuts, at J. F. Caldwell's, Baker and Confectioner. tf

The new dress cloths at I. W. Hartman & Son's for 35c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., 90c. and $1.00 are worth seeing.

C. C. Marr wants Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Corn and oats.

100 dozen men's, ladie's, misses and children's underwear, (in 200 boxes, one-half dozen in each) at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Wool and Cotton Carpet Chain, at C. C Marr's.

A big line of ladies', misses and children's wool caps at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Queen Syrup, at C. C. Marr's, the best in town.

Just opened another lot of those $4.00 double shawls at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

General debility, female weakness, loss of physical power, Bright's disease, and nervous diseases, are speedily cured by Hunt's Remedy.

It will not disappoint you. It is the best article known for purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. For 25 years erysipelas broke out in blotches on my face. I found no cure until I used Parker's Tonic two years ago. It is the medicine for me.—E. C. H. n 6 4t.

"We don't have to recommend Parker's Hair Balsam but once," writes Mr. C. A. Burger, druggist, of Liberty, N. Y. "After that it stands on its record." It stops falling hair, restores original color, softness and gloss. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff. nov.6-4t.

To encourage sleep, create an appetite, brace up the system, and to purify the blood, take the unfailing Hunt's [kidney and liver] Remedy.

By accident a man swallows a poison. How frightened he is. How the house antidotes are sent down after it, and in what glowing terms the messenger hurries along the doctor. Yet hosts of excellent people are slowly dying of poisonous elements in their blood. The liver should have removed these, but it is weak and diseased, and so fails of its duty. Do you understand this fact? If so, you will be glad to learn that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures liver complaint.

The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaprilla, are peculiar to this medicine, and unknown to others.

Heart disease is supposed to be purely a nervous disease, and yet intelligent physicians admit that

Some Frank Confessions!

"Our remedies are unreliable."—Dr. Valentine Mott.

"We have multiplied diseases."—Dr. Rush, Philadelphia.

"Thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room."—Dr. Frank.

"The science of medicine is founded on conjecture, improved by murder."—Sir Astley Cooper, M. D.

"The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophical nor common sense."—Dr. Evans, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who abhors drugs as a rule and practices hygiene, is frank enough, however, to say over his signature, "if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I should use Warner's safe cure because I am satisfied it is not injurious. The medical profession stands helpless in the presence of more than one such malady."

An old proverb says: If a person dies without the services of a doctor, then a coroner must be called in and a jury empaneled to inquire and determide upon the cause of death; but if a doctor attended the case, then no coroner and jury are needed as everybody knows why the person died!—*Medical Herald.*

Tricky Naval Officers.

HOW THEY GET THEIR WINES AND CIGARS WITHOUT PAYING DUTY —A SENATOR WHO WAS CAUGHT SMUGGLING

"The officers of the United States Navy," said a leading Treasury official recently to a newspaper correspondent, "are the greatest smugglers among American citizens. Go into their homes here in Washington and you will find them filled with objects of vertu, fine pictures, bronzes and Turkish rugs, which they have picked up in foreign countries and smuggled past the Custom House. Their cellars are stocked with choice wines which they have gotten in the same way, and the fine cigars they smoke cost them about half price when they come in, as they often do, on our naval vessels from Cuba. It used to be and not long ago, that naval officers sold cigars to their friends here, and a curious case of smuggling cigars happened a year or so ago. A merchant vessel was sent by the navy to Havana to bring back to the United States some ship-wrecked sailors. While there they obtained hold of a lot of cheap cigars, which they bought in such quantities that they corded them up in a great pile on the deck. Over this pile, which looked very much like a cord of wood, they threw a lot of old sail cloth, and when the Custom officers asked them if they had any dutiable goods on board they pointed to this pile, and said it contained cigars. The Custom officer thought they were being guyed, and did not look at them.

"Twenty-two years ago," the Treasury officer went on, "the Trenton appeared off the coast near Norfolk. It stopped at Fortress Monroe and landed a wagon load of goods. One of the officers of the customs Department saw the landing, but he was unseen by the naval officers. He suspected that the boxes and trunks contained dutiable goods, and determined to be on hand when they arrived at the express office. Fearing the advent of a Customs officer, they hurried the goods on to a wagon that afternoon and rushed them over to the nearest express office—I think it was at Newport News. Here they found the officer ready to receive them. He seized the goods and found them addressed to leading naval officials of Washington and elsewhere. Upon examination the goods were found dutiable and the United States was paid $500 in duties before they were released.

"At the time of the Yorktown celebration it was the Trenton, you will remember, which was sent over to the old country to bring the foreign guests, While over there the officers in charge of her picked up a great amount of dutiable goods, and it is said that a well-known Lieutenant of Washington stocked his cellars from the trip with enough wine to last for years.

"I was in Canada not long ago," continued this officer, "on business connected with the United States Government, and while there I sailed in a revenue cutter from Toronto down to Quebec and landed at Halifax. Here some of the officers of the cutter wanted a few cigars for present use. We were directed to a very nice establishment. As soon as the owner knew that we were connected with the government he asked us into a very nicely-furnished back parlor and brought us many samples of fine cigars, liquors and brandies. These I sampled, and knew they were very fine. The prices of his old Scotch whiskey and Hennessy were, I remember, about half what they cost in the United States. He said: 'Of course you will want to load up here. You can get these goods for half what they will cost you in the United States, and we are doing a big trade with the navy. Four ships of the United States navy have been here this season, and I have sold the officers of all of them large orders. He then mentioned the names of the ships, but I cannot give you these. I remember only that one was the Alliance, and I think another was the Tennessee. We told him that we were government officers, and it was against the law."

"I suppose," said I, "that most of the smuggling done now is done in a petty way?"

"Yes," was his reply, "there are few vessels engaged in smuggling, but there is a great deal of individual work. Many men in the country get their clothes from Canada. They send their measure to a Canadian tailor and he agrees to smuggle him the finished clothes. Gloves and cigars are smuggled in from Cuba, and smuggled cigars are sold in nearly every city of prominence in the South. You can get a Havana cigar at Charleston for twelve cents which will cost you twenty five cents in New York, and wines are cheaper in New Orleans than anywhere else in the United States. A great deal of smuggling is done by European travellers. The daughter of a patent medicine millionaire lately came home from Europe with forty two trunks, which contained $35,000 worth of new dresses. Under a new ruling of the department this could not be made dutiable. Had duty been charged it would have amounted to about $17,000. But I am speaking of naval officers as smugglers Mr. Clark the Chief of the Revenue Marine, in a report upon the subject of transfering his branch of the service to the Navy Department, in 1883, speaks of the smuggling of naval officers. He says that in five years naval officers smuggled in over $700,000 worth of goods at their own appraisement, and that fifty naval officers were engaged in smuggling. He says that during this time forty-two packages were seized at the express offices where they were being shipped beyond the reach of Customs officers. Some of these packages were addressed to naval officers, others to their families, and others still to private citizens. One package contained 283 pairs of kid gloves and was addressed to a merchant in New York city. There is no doubt," concluded the man, "but that the smuggling still goes on, and it was not long ago that 400 Turkish rugs were landed at New London, Conn. They were listed at the valuation of the naval officials at $18 and $12 apiece, but were worth many times that. One of the most famous instances of smuggling in the past was that of an Admiral who long ago brought over a cargo of fine stock from the Mediterranean on one of his ships. The affair caused so much sensation that an order was issued against its repetition. One of the finest lots at the capital, near the White House, which is now worth a fortune, was sold by Henry Clay for an Andalusian jackass to an Admiral in the navy, and it is not improbable that this animal came over in the above way."

"A Senator was caught smuggling," said the Treasury official, "during the term of President Hayes. The man lives still in a Western State, but he is a Senator no longer. His case was a curious one, and I don't suppose any one outside of the State Department has ever heard of it. His son was Vice Consul at one of the interior towns of Germany. One day the dispatch agent at London received a package done up so as to resemble papers from this young man, addressed to his father, care of the same department at Washington. We had been having a great deal of trouble with goods being smuggled into the country in this way, and the department was trying to put a stop to it. It had notified all the dispatch agents to be careful about what they did, and the man at London, noticing that the package had not the Consul's frank on it, but only that of the Vice Consul, sent it back, saying that it could not be sent if it contained goods, and that it must have the Consular frank and seal. By the next express it was returned to London with the Consular frank and seal, and with a request that it be forwarded immediately, as it contained important matter. Under the circumstances the agent had to forward it, but he still suspected that it contained goods, and he sent off by the same steamer a letter to the State Department giving his suspicions. According to the rule which prohibits the examination of matters addressed to the State Department by Customs officials, it was put in the State Department bag on its arrival in New York and shipped on to Washington. When it arrived here the Senator to whom it was addressed was notified, and he called upon the Secretary of State for it. I don't think he was received by the Secretary himself, but the man who was presiding told him that there was a suspicion that the matter contained in it was dutiable and not dispatches as represented and that it must be opened before he could have it. The Senator, upon this, became very angry and raged up and down the Secretary of State's office, saying he had been insulted. The man in charge, however, quietly cut open the package, and the angry Senator became very meek when he saw held up before his eyes a dress pattern of thirty yards of the finest of black gros-grain silk. The goods had then to be sent to New York to be appraised, and by the time the Senator received it it cost him as much duty as it contained yards."

Only Perfect Blood Purifier Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

PURELY — CALIFORNIA — DR. WALKER'S

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortarmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off, without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 32, 34 & 36 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them into every household, we will give away 1000 fine gold watches. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 31 Dey St., N. Y.

Oct. 30-4w

STONE IN KIDNEY.

EXPELLED AFTER USING DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S "FAVORITE REMEDY" ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever been brought to the notice of the public is that of Mr. J. S. Beach, of Stone Ridge, Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. Beach had suffered since Oct. 18, 1874, from the presence of calculus or stone in the right kidney. No less than seven physicians were employed at different times, to whom Mr. Beach paid hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, with only temporary relief from his agony.

By the urgent solicitations of his friends he was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and experienced a marked improvement from the first day he began to use the medicine. On the 15th of September he voided a stone as large as could be passed through the natural channel.

Mr. Beach concludes a long letter to Dr. Dennedy by saying: "It will always afford me pleasure to recommend the 'Favorite Remedy' to those who may be suffering from difficulties of the kidneys and bladder, or any disorders arising from an impure state of the blood.

WILLIAM MCKNEW, 924 FAYETTE ST., BALTIMORE, MD., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia." While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in stomach and bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of bilious disorders, constipation of the bowels and all the class of ills apparently inseperable from the constitutions of women.

Price, $1; six bottles, $5.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to CURE a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will positively cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by express, prepaid, we will forward, securely packed, six bottles will be sent express [illegible]

TRADE MARK.

KELLER & CO., Baltimore, Md.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

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feb6-1y

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGRAM.

The farmers, in their swamps, were sure,
Could find the roots and plants that cure,
If by their knowledge they only knew
For just the disease each one grew;
With loving care God placed them there,
Take courage then, and SWAMP-ROOT try,
As on this great remedy all can rely.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE. Price 25c. and $1.

IF YOUR heart flutters, or you are irritable or despondent, or memory easily confused, or subject to flashes, or dark spots affecting sight—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED is what you need. Ask your druggist for it. $1.

SALARY OR COMMISSION.

WANTED Immediately A few good men to canvass for the sale of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, &c. Previous experience not essential. R. F. FREEMAN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.

oct-16-d 4t

Intelligent SOLICITORS WANTED for

GEN. GRANT'S OWN BOOK

HIS OWN ACCOUNT of the greatest military struggle of modern times. 500,000 already ordered! Success of agents is marvelous. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. oct-16 d 4t.

His Name Was Tom.

A stranger who entered a saloon near the ferry dock the other day to make some inquiry found seven or eight old lake Captains sitting around the stove and chewing away on cheap plug tobacco. The newcomer had not yet opened his mouth when an old grayheaded Captain gave a start of surprise and exclaimed:

"Well, may I be drowned! Why—why, has the dead returned to life? Can it be that I see you once more?" He sprang up and rushed over and seized the stranger's hand, and while he shook it up and down and sideways and at seven different angles he continued:

"Ah, Tom, I thank heaven for this! When I saw you go overboard off Sturgeon Point I looked upon you as a goner. Gents, this is my old mate on the schooner Plover. He wants to know what you'll take."

The crowd walked up to the bar. The stranger seemed dazed and demoralized. His name wasn't Tom, and he had never sailed, but he didn't want to hurt anybody's feelings. He, therefore, paid for the drinks. This had scarcely been accomplished when another Captain rushed at him with:

"Oh, I remember you now! Excuse me, Tom, old boy, but I'm growing old. Yes, it all comes back to me, now. Don't you remember the night I saved your life in Saginaw Bay? That was a close call for you, old boy, but I pulled you through. Drink with you? Why, of course! What will you take, gents?"

Each gent mentioned his little preference, and the dazed and embarrassed stranger again footed the bill.

"Tom of the Plover, eh?" queried a third Captain as he wiped off his chin. "Let's see, but you are the very chap I took off the wreck in Lake Erie? Why, of course, you are, and I'd almost forgotten the circumstance. Tom, me boy, shake! I was never so glad to see a man! If you say drink with you, my—why—"

But Tom kicked over a chair, sent a big spittoonn flying after it and rushed out doors, crying:

"I'll be hanged if you play that game on me again!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

How He went Nutting.

Young Augustus de Jones and Miss Clara Brussels never speak any more as they pass by. A few weeks ago the world looked bright to the young couple. Augustus loved Clara and Clara loved Augustus. The young man admired the old man Brussels, respected old Mrs. Brussels, and was on intimate terms with the house dog. A few days ago the young man received an invitation to go with the family on a nutting expedition, which he promptly accepted. The roomy old family carriage was comfortably filled, with Mr. and Mrs. Brussels on the front seat and Augustus and his darling on the back one. The day was a delicious one, with the warm, mellow glow of the Indian Summer air bringing a delicious languor to the soul. Arriving on the ground, they soon found there were plenty of nuts, but how to get them was the question. Clubs were procured, however, and the work of pelting the nuts from the trees commenced. The first attempt of young Augustus was a success. He drew back to throw and took Mrs. Brussels under the chin with such force as to draw an agonizing shriek from the old lady. Finally all the clubs were lodged in the trees, and it was decided that it was necessary to climb the monarchs of the forest if any nuts were procured. Of course, this meant work for Augustus. He avowed a willingness to try, and was so bewildered by a thankful glance from Clara's blue eyes that he promptly commenced the ascent of a black oak under the impression that it was a hickory.

"That young man will do some mischief yet," said old Mrs. Brussels, who was still indignant.

And then Augustus attempted the explanation that he had intended climbing the oak and then jumping over from there on the hickory, which, as the limbs were about forty feet apart, would have been a very heroic feat indeed. The young man finally succeeded in reaching one of the branches of a hickory and dislodging a few consumptive-looking nuts, one of which took Clara on the top of her angelic nose, just as she looked up to see Augustus, retiring her in short order. The old man lay down on the grass and roared, when, just as he turned over, one of the heaviest clubs that had lodged in the branches took him across the mouth, knocking out two of his teeth and changing his laugh to a roar of anguish.

"I knew he would do some mischief," shrieked the old woman, rushing to the relief of her husband and gazing reproachfully up in the tree just in time to receive a big hickory nut in the eye.

"Clara," shouted the old man, "lead up the horse and let us go home and leave that infernal young fool up in the tree."

Clara, with a heart swelling with indignation toward her lover, did as she was bid, when, just as the old horse came under the tree, poor Augustus, who knew nothing of the damage he was doing, rained down a perfect avalanche of clubs and hickory nuts and started the old horse on the run.

"Got all you want down there?" cheerfully shouted young Augustus from the upper branches.

"Come down you confounded idiot, and see!" shouted old man Brussels, with a gleam of war in his eye.

"What's the matter?" asked the bewildered young man, as he reached the ground. Old man Brussels started toward him, but was held by the women folks, who briefly and sternly explained the situation to him in such a way as to let him know that all was at end.

"Mr. De Jones," said Clara, as he turned away to hunt his coat (and ah, how cold the words sounded after being so lately called "dear Augustus!") "you are about to lose your handkerchief."

But poor Augustus well knew that his handkerchief was in his coat pocket, and Clara would have known better had not her eyes been swollen with pain.

* * * * * * *

Clara now has young Smith for steady company. The new gallant laughed heartily when told of De Jones' misfortunes. "He doesn't understand nutting, Clara," said he; "I will go to the woods to-morrow and bring you all you want." He accomplished the feat by hiring a buggy and buying a bushel for a dollar of a farmer's boy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE GREAT Unfailing Specific FOR LIVER DISEASE.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covwith a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour STOMACH; LOSS OF APPETITE; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations, bowels alternately costive and lax; HEADACHE; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY; low spirits; a thick, YELLOW appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever, restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the torpid liver to a healthy action.

IT ACTS WITH EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY ON THE

LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

AS EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Endorsed by the use of 7 millions of bottles as

The Best Family Medicine

For children, for adults, and for the aged.

SAFE TO TAKE IN ANY CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM!

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE, $1.00.

may 29-1y

A PRESENT!

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our PRESIDENTS, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inch, worth $4.00.

Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

July 17-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	....Taylorville....	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	....Lackawanna....	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 01	..West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennett....	6 53	10 01	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 06	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 06	10 15	3 01
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 39	11 19	7 19	....Shickshinny....	7 27	10 44	3 29
7 31	11 10	7 00	....Hick's Ferry....	7 50	11 11	3 54
7 11	10 54	6 54	....Beach Haven....	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	....Briar Creek....	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	....Willow Grove....	8 14	11 23	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	....Line Ridge....	8 18	11 29	4 21
6 42	10 27	6 27	....Espy....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	....Bloomsburg....	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 01
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 55
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1879

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Aug. 30th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m.; connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m. with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.58 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.18 p. m., Sunbury 1.0 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m. Sunbury 5.10 p.m

UNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.35 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.30 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 7.00 p. m., Sunbury, 7.55 p. m.

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